20010717.ba v03_n192.bam.20010717

>From ???@??? Tue Jul 17 23:17:52 2001 -0500
Message-Id: <200107180417.f6I4Hik6001400@sco.theporch.com>
Date: Tue, 17 Jul 2001 23:16:59 CDT
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 3192

BOATANCHORS Digest 3192

Topics covered in this issue include:

1) Earth, Air, Fire, & Water
by "Marty's Refl. Drop" <polepeeg@aa4rm.ba-watch.org>
2) Help with Globe King modulator
by Clark Thompson <cmthomp1@facstaff.wisc.edu>
3) WWII Aircraft SCR-283 Parts FS
by David Stinson <arc5@ix.netcom.com>
4) Re: Phlogiston
by James Hanlon <knjhanlon@qwest.net>
5) Re: Phlogiston
by Arden Allen <gumbear@pacbell.net>
6) Re: Phlogiston
by Henry van Cleef <vancleef@eskimo.com>
7) Re: Phlogiston
by Arden Allen <gumbear@pacbell.net>
8) Globe King modulator up and running
by Clark Thompson <cmthomp1@facstaff.wisc.edu>
9) WW 2 Headphones
by Charles T Preston <k4ljh@juno.com>
10) Re: Globe King modulator up and running
by jackiv@juno.com
11) [Forward: The WS#19 Set 60th Anniversary Message]
by Jerry Proc <jproc@idirect.com>
12) BA Miscellany Wanted/Trade
by Merz Donald S <merz.ds@mellon.com>
13) big diodes
by Morris Odell <MorrisO@vifp.monash.edu.au>
14) Re: big diodes
by Scott Robinson <spr@earthlink.net>
15) Re: big diodes
by "Eugene Rippen" <soundval@foothill.net>
16) Wanted: Long fascinating list
by "Eugene Rippen" <soundval@foothill.net>
17) Re: big diodes
by Arden Allen <gumbear@pacbell.net>
18) Legs wanted.

by William Donzelli <aw288@osfn.org>
19) ‡=!"#†$†%
by "Timothy F. Casey" <tfcasey@sprynet.com>

Date: Mon, 16 Jul 2001 08:10:24 -0400 (EDT)
From: "Marty's Refl. Drop" <polepeeg@aa4rm.ba-watch.org>
Message-Id: <200107161210.IAA14437@aa4rm.ba-watch.org>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Earth, Air, Fire, & Water

Was: Phlogiston

Earth, Air, Fire, & Water weren't mentioned yesterday & I just realized that besides being the part-name of an Acid Rock band, these items were what Alchemists claimed with doses of Phlogiston made up all matter.

Samples:

(Earth, Air, Fire, & Water) x 1.603 Phlogiston => Ford Expedition

(Earth, Air, Fire, & Water) x 7.91 Phlogiston => Halicrafters SX34

(Earth, Air, Fire, & Water) x 0.009 Phlogiston => WL532 SCR270 triode

etc.

Easy, huh?

Mendeleev move over.

Message-ID: <3B53087B.6AD18413@facstaff.wisc.edu>
Date: Mon, 16 Jul 2001 10:30:03 -0500
From: Clark Thompson <cmthomp1@facstaff.wisc.edu>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Help with Globe King modulator
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Greetings,

I'm the happy new owner of a very nice Globe King 500C. After bringing it up slowly on a variac, I applied full line voltage and was rewarded with 300+ Watts into a dummy load on 75m. I let the modulator filaments cook for about an hour before trying it on phone. As soon as I keyed the mic, the 816's put on a spectacular light show with bright blue flashing and no current registered on the modulator plate meter. My first impression is that the 816's are shot. There's lots of flaking are debris in both of them. However, it occurs to me that it could also be a shorted 811A or, gulp, the modulation transformer could be in trouble. Before I go any further, I thought that I should seek the collective wisdom of the list. Any trouble shooting tips will be appreciated.

Thanks & 73,

Clark, K9OA

Message-ID: <3B531640.426E441E@ix.netcom.com>
Date: Mon, 16 Jul 2001 11:28:48 -0500
From: David Stinson <arc5@ix.netcom.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: WWII Aircraft SCR-283 Parts FS
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

At this link:

http://www.arc5.com/new/283.htm

Thanks

Message-ID: <3B53A4A3.21A3E627@qwest.net>
Date: Mon, 16 Jul 2001 20:36:19 -0600
From: James Hanlon <knjhanlon@qwest.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>, gumbear@pacbell.net
Subject: Re: Phlogiston
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I've been thinking about what Arden Allen wrote in part here.

> "Honors aside, I thought I would partially disagree with Jim's description
> of testing a circuit for leaky coupling capacitors. Quoting Jim, ".....If
> that's happening, (i.e., coupling capacitor leakage to a grid) measure the
> grid-to-cathode voltage. If the grid is not negative with respect to the
> cathode, suspect leakage in the coupling capacitor." What Jim sites here
> is a case of *gross leakage* where the magnitude of leakage drives the grid

> in the positive direction to such an extent the tube approaches plate saturation and the cathode no longer is able to follow the grid in the positive direction and maintain a proper polarity of bias voltage, i.e., the grid negative with respect to the cathode. Make note of my mention of a cathode self bias resistor as audio (and other) voltage amplifier stages that follow previous amplifier stages that are required to couple their signal via a *plate to grid DC blocking capacitor*, other wise commonly know as a coupling capacitor, typically employ cathode resistor self bias. A coupling capacitor can be quite leaky and throw the tube's operating point off to the point of signal distortion without the grid actually getting positive with respect to the cathode as observed with a voltmeter.
>
> "I think Jim should have advised that a good check for a leaky coupling capacitor is to measure across the effected amplifiers *grid resistor*. Normally, in a cathode resistor self biased amplifer there is virtually zero grid resistor current and a voltmeter will measure zero volts. If the grid end of the resistor shows a positive voltage with respect to the ground end of the resistor, there is a source of positive polarity producing current flow and it can be either due to a leaky coupling capacitor or *grid emission* in a tube that has been damaged by emissive material that has migrated from the cathode and deposited on the grid which causes it to emit a stream of eletronis itself as if it were a cathode."

First off, I want to agree with him. Secondly, it would be easiest to check for a leaking coupling capacitor if one just pulled the tube being driven and measured the voltage at that point across the grid leak resistor. The only source of current at that point would come through the coupling capacitor. If there is any voltage across the grid leak at all the coupler is leaky and should be replaced.

Jim, W8KGI

Date: Mon, 16 Jul 2001 20:49:25 -0700
From: Arden Allen <gumbear@pacbell.net>
Subject: Re: Phlogiston
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-id: <0GGL00IJ0MLNYQ@mta6.snfc21.pbi.net>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Hi Jim;

> First off, I want to agree with him. Secondly, it would be easiest to check
> for a leaking coupling capacitor if one just pulled the tube being driven and

> measured the voltage at that point across the grid leak resistor. The
only
> source of current at that point would come through the coupling
capacitor. If
> there is any voltage across the grid leak at all the coupler is leaky and
> should be replaced.

In putting together my yawn inspiring piece I thought of the pull-the-tube approach but I decided against mentioning it for two reasons. Firstly, I hesitate to get physical with a radio when diagnosing a problem before I know what I'm dealing with because often new variables are introduced into the equation, namely, old radios can be in fragile physical condition and problems should be dealt with progressively. You know the old complaint, "It was working OK until I did so-n-so to it...." Secondly, that doesn't work very well with series string or series parallel combinations of heater circuit lashups without careful consideration of what can go wrong after the tube is pulled. If a tube is suspected the same test can be done by installing a known good or new tube and making the measurement again.

If I suspect a leaky capacitor and I have yet to decide a wholesale recapping effort is required I give the cap a few squirts of refrigerent. That has never failed to show up the problem.

This may seem like beating a dead horse but maybe it will help someone to avoid beating a dead radio.....hi! Thanks again Jim. 73.

Arden Allen   KB6NAX   Vallejo, CA   gumbear@pacbell.net

From: Henry van Cleef <vancleef@eskimo.com>
Message-Id: <200107170632.XAA19565@eskimo.com>
Subject: Re: Phlogiston
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Date: Tue, 17 Jul 2001 00:32:08 -0600 (MDT)
Cc: boatanchors@theporch.com (Old Tube Radios)
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

The esteemed James Hanlon has said:
>
> Thanks for the comments on leaky coupling capacitors. I really appreciate
> input such as yours, and I'll include it in the Transmitter Repair article that
> I'm working on at the moment.
>

Jim, I go a bit further than some others in these checks. On a full self-bias circuit, you can always just check the voltage at the grid to ground with a VTVM. Should be just about nothing (maybe 20-40mv.

at the most). On the output stage, check the voltage at the cathode AND check the DC resistance across the bias resistor. These often will drift low, leading you to believe that the tube is at its normal operating point (Ik around 50 ma. very typical), but actually may be drawing lots more than that.

Other places that are critical are the cathodes of the voltage amplifiers in the RF-IF stages, and the screen voltages. 90% of the time, on a 6SK7 and 6SA7 setup (or 6D6/6A7, for that matter), the screens are supposed to be at 100 volts, and the priming bias (AVC grounded) at the cathodes 3 volts. With resistor rot, you may see 6 volts at the cathodes and 70 at the screens, and have a radio that "works just fine" but is extremely deaf to all but very strong signals. Note that prewar Nationals (Millen designs) generally use 70 volts on the screens and a lower priming bias. You'll also lose some gain if the bypass caps on those screen and cathode circuits are soggy.

Gassy output tubes can give a good yank on the grid circuit, and about the only way to tell whether it's the coupling cap or the tube is to pull the tube and remeasure. If voltage drops to zero, it's the tube. The classic 6SQ7->6V6 (or 12SQ7->50L6) circuit typically has a huge resistor (10 Meg) in the SQ7 plate, and as much resistance as the traffic will bear in the power grid circuit, so coupling cap leakage should pull the SQ7 plate down---although they typically run with about 30 volts on them.

> Did you ever find the operating point of a cathode biased tube by constructing the plate load line on the tube's characteristic curves and then by plotting the cathode/grid line, Egk = -Ip x Rk, on the same curves? The intersection of the two lines is the operating point. I picked that up from Milt Boone, author of "Circuit Theory of Electron Devices." I was lucky enough to have Milt for the course and later for a graduate advisor.
>

Yes, you can do magic with curves. I have forgotten when and where I learned some of this stuff, but it came long before I got near any college. Of course, the only EE course I ever took was a grad course on Maxwell's Electricity and Magnetism, so this wasn't school stuff for me.

When working on a strange new radio, I may look at the Riders or Sams voltage charts if I have them, but sometimes they have "today's number" rather than a really good design parameter value in some of the spots. I always look at the typical operating points given in the tube manuals---once again, 90% of design engineers used one of the typical points, so there isn't much backward engineering needed to determine if the set is really running as designed.

On transmitter circuits (class C amplifiers and oscillators) I suggest rereading Terman's discussion of these in "Radio Engineering," 2nd (1937) or 3rd (1947) editions. It's almost like reading a novel. For a modern audience, it's probably worth pointing out that these are "digital" circuits----i.e., intended to run either cut off or in saturation, with quick transitions through the class A region.

--
Hank van Cleef

Date: Tue, 17 Jul 2001 06:25:56 -0700
From: Arden Allen <gumbear@pacbell.net>
Subject: Re: Phlogiston
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-id: <0GGM00194DALVA@mta6.snfc21.pbi.net>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Good morning Hank;

I'd like to take issue with the following:

> ....The classic 6SQ7->6V6 (or 12SQ7->50L6) circuit typically has a huge
> resistor (10 Meg) in the SQ7 plate, and as much resistance as the
> traffic will bear in the power grid circuit, so coupling cap leakage
> should pull the SQ7 plate down---although they typically run with about
> 30 volts on them.

I believe you meant to say there is a 220K or thereabouts resistor in the 'SQ7 plate circuit. The 10 meg resistor will be found at the grid which is typical for a contact bias arrangement with the cathode grounded and a high value of grid resistance for developing a proper bias voltage from contact current (electrons being "pushed" onto the grid from the negatively charged *virtual cathode* cloud of electrons surrounding the hot cathode element). The output tube usually has a grid resistor of 470K, about the maximum you can get away with on a power tube for stable bias. Otherwise, what you say about coupling capacitor leakage dragging down the 'SQ7 plate voltage I agree with.

Arden Allen KB6NAX Vallejo, CA gumbear@pacbell.net

Message-ID: <3B544449.399F3340@facstaff.wisc.edu>
Date: Tue, 17 Jul 2001 08:57:29 -0500
From: Clark Thompson <cmthomp1@facstaff.wisc.edu>

MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Globe King modulator up and running
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Greetings all,

First of all, thanks a bunch to all of you who replied with helpful suggestions on getting the modulator running. Last night, at the advice of Jack Iverson, I took my bench power supply and ran 400V to the B+ line in the modulator with the rectifiers out of their sockets (and of course, the Globe King's power off). The current draw was a mere 8 ma, exactly what it should be with the 50 k Ohm bleeder resistor. No shorts! Thanks for the suggestion, Jack!

So I decided to make up a couple of solid state replacements for the 816's. I sacrificed a couple of old four-pin tubes that also had grid caps (no, I didn't want to risk breaking mecury vapor tubes)! I used six 1N5408's for each tube. I fired it up, and everything's working like a champ. Hooray! No bad iron. I wasn't able to make a contact, because the QRN from nearby storms made it nearly impossible to copy. I'll try again tonight.

I didn't use any caps or resistors accross the diodes. Should I have?

Thanks again & 73,

Clark, K9OA

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Date: Tue, 17 Jul 2001 10:59:03 -0400
Subject: WW 2 Headphones
Message-ID: <20010717.105908.-158951.0.K4LJH@juno.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
From: Charles T Preston <k4ljh@juno.com>

Hi Group, I am looking for a pair of WW 2 headphones, 500 ohm w/ leather band ect. Must be in good condx. Tnx 73 Charlie K4LJH

____
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http://dl.www.juno.com/get/tagj.

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Cc: boatanchors@theporch.com
Date: Tue, 17 Jul 2001 09:55:09 -0500
Subject: Re: Globe King modulator up and running
Message-ID: <20010717.100806.-261173.3.jackiv@juno.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
From: jackiv@juno.com

Remember, the microwave diodes are real cheap.If you do decide to go solid state, remove the filiament leads from the 816 sockets to save the winding from shorting as you will be exposing it to some high voltage transients on turn on/off. another plus is that using diodes(silicon not m-v) the load on the power tx is lessened by the load of the filiaments, don't remember, is the filiament tx separate from the h-v tx?
jack..............

Message-ID: <3B545942.D0615723@idirect.com>
Date: Tue, 17 Jul 2001 11:26:58 -0400
From: Jerry Proc <jproc@idirect.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
CC: skywide@yahoogroups.com
Subject: [Forward: The WS#19 Set 60th Anniversary Message]
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Subject: [The WS#19 Group] 60th Anniversary Message
Date: Tue, 17 Jul 2001 00:11:48 -0400
From: "David Lawrence (VA3ORP)" <va3orp@kos.net>
To: 19Set@yahoogroups.com

Greetings All;

On Sunday 15 July 2001 there was a special message passed using a unique combination of vintage equipment. The message was to recognize the contribution to the war effort that had been made by Mr Sydney Sillitoe. In the summer of 1941 Mr Sillitoe travelled by Liberator bomber to England to bring the plans for the W.S. No. 19 back to Canada. He returned in July and by Christmas there were 19 Sets coming off the production line at Northern

Electric. Proir to working on the 19 Set, Mr Sillitoe had been one of the design engineers on the RCAF AT1/AR2 General Purpose airborne radio. During that project he worked 18 hours a day and often slept on a cot in the engineering lab. He holds a special place in Canadian communications history having been involved in the design and production of the general purpose radios used by both the Army and the Air Force. Chris (VE3CBK) and I had the pleasure of interviewing Mr Sillitoe in 1993 when he was living in Belleville Ontario. Mr Sillitoe is now 93 years old and is living in Surrey, BC.

To pass the commerative message, I was using a restored AT1/AR2 combination while Chris was using a W.S. No. 19 Mk III. That message has now been mailed to Mr Sillitoe. Anyone who would like to receive a similar message and send it to Mr Sillitoe will have that opportunity during the remaining Tuesday CW nets in July (3,703 KHz at 2000 hrs EDT). The message will follow the normal NTS format and will be transmitted using the AT1/AR2 General Purpose Radio. The message will be as follows (Note: the message number and date may change):

Nr 29 R VA3ORP 74 Kingston, Ontario   July 17

Mr Sydney Sillitoe
10968 - 142"A" Street
Surrey, BC   V3R 3L6

1. This month marks the 60th anniversary of your return to Canada with the plans for the Wireless Set Number 19. Your work on that set, plus your previous work on the RCAF AT1/AR2, resulted in significant milestones in Canadian military communications history. Rest assured that your contribution to the war effort is not forgotten.

2. This message is being sent from Kingston using an AT1/AR2.

D. Lawrence

Anyone who would like to participate in this project is welcome to copy the message and send it directly to Mr Sillitoe. You are also encouraged to add any comments you wish about your own use of the 19 Set or the AT1/AR2. To save him a lot of writing, it would be appropriate to add a "...no reply required..." comment to your letter. We expect Mr Sillitoe to make a collective reply to the Group through Chris.

If anyone wants to try a sked at times other than those mentioned above, please contact me directly. The AT1/AR2 has about 25 watts output and can operate on 80/40/30/20 metres.

Cheers....Dave, VA3ORP

--
Jerry Proc VE3FAB
e-mail:jproc@idirect.com
http://webhome.idirect.com/~jproc/ve3fab
HMCS HAIDA Historic Naval Ship. Toronto, Ontario

Message-ID: <20010717161721.24075.qmail@mellon.com>
From: Merz Donald S <merz.ds@mellon.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BA Miscellany Wanted/Trade
Date: Tue, 17 Jul 2001 12:18:36 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain

Boatanchor Miscellaneous Wants & Trades

WANTED: Dynamotor DM-21-B and mount FT-162 for a BC-312-N receiver. Have rectifier RA-20 power supply for the BC-342 to trade for either one.

WANTED: Hallicrafters SX-101A manual photocopy.

WANTED: Curtis KB-4200 Morse Keyboard manual copy.

Any help appreciated.
73, Don Merz, N3RHT

****

DISCLAIMER: The information contained in this e-mail may be confidential and is intended solely for the use of the named addressee. Access, copying or re-use of the e-mail or any information contained therein by any other person is not authorized. If you are not the intended recipient please notify us immediately by returning the e-mail to the originator.

Message-ID:
<07A064EA6042D4118A62009027F70E770519A0@nt_exchange.vifp.monash.edu.au>
From: Morris Odell <MorrisO@vifp.monash.edu.au>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: big diodes
Date: Wed, 18 Jul 2001 08:46:13 +1000
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"

Anchorites,

Is there any reason why TV boost (damper) diodes can't be used as HV rectifiers? They are cheap and have quite high voltage and current ratings. One thing that has puzzled me though is the comparatively low plate dissipation ratings in their data sheets.

These tubes were made obsolete by the advent of silicon power diodes. I am surprised that even audiophooles haven't been using them as they seem to prefer indirectly heated thermionic diodes. I suppose they prefer the blue glow of the MV rectifiers.

Any thoughts?

73 de Morris VK3DOC

Message-ID: <3B54C38D.D131DF34@earthlink.net>
Date: Tue, 17 Jul 2001 16:00:29 -0700
From: Scott Robinson <spr@earthlink.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: big diodes
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Morris,

These were made to absorb low duty cycle hig current pulses, so average plate dissipation would be low. But remember, the drop will be only about 20V, so a 100 mA rectifier at 20V needs only 2W plate dissipation. I think two of these would be a danday substitute for the expen$ive GZ34/5AR4, but als the heater voltage is 6V not 5V.

Regards,

Scott Robinson

Morris Odell wrote:
>
> Anchorites,
>
> Is there any reason why TV boost (damper) diodes can't be used as HV
> rectifiers? They are cheap and have quite high voltage and current ratings.
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> prefer indirectly heated thermionic diodes. I suppose they prefer the blue
> glow of the MV rectifiers.
>
> Any thoughts?
>
> 73 de Morris VK3DOC

--
Scott Robinson
spr@earthlink.net

Junque is GOOD for you!

Message-ID: <005d01c10f19$2c5ee4a0$69a6463f@foothill.net>
From: "Eugene Rippen" <soundval@foothill.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: big diodes
Date: Tue, 17 Jul 2001 16:35:31 -0700
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Weren't there some 5V filament dampers?
But here we are talking about needing two, if
used to substitute for a twin rectifier like 5AR4.

I wonder if there are some dampers out there

to substitute for the 6X5's. It would seem to
me that it would not take much of a tube to be
better that 6X5's.

Gene

----- Original Message -----
From: "Scott Robinson" <spr@earthlink.net>
To: "Old Tube Radios" <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Sent: Tuesday, July 17, 2001 4:00 PM
Subject: Re: big diodes

> Morris,
>
> These were made to absorb low duty cycle hig current pulses, so average
> plate dissipation would be low. But remember, the drop will be only
> about 20V, so a 100 mA rectifier at 20V needs only 2W plate
> dissipation. I think two of these would be a danday substitute for the
> expen$ive GZ34/5AR4, but als the heater voltage is 6V not 5V.
>
> Regards,
>
> Scott Robinson
>
> Morris Odell wrote:
> >
> > Anchorites,
> >
> > Is there any reason why TV boost (damper) diodes can't be used as HV
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ratings.
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> >
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> > surprised that even audiophooles haven't been using them as they seem to
> > prefer indirectly heated thermionic diodes. I suppose they prefer the
blue
> > glow of the MV rectifiers.
> >
> > Any thoughts?
> >
> > 73 de Morris VK3DOC
>
> --
> Scott Robinson

> spr@earthlink.net
>
> Junque is GOOD for you!
>
>

Message-ID: <001601c10f1e$03487400$69a6463f@foothill.net>
From: "Eugene Rippen" <soundval@foothill.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Wanted: Long fascinating list
Date: Tue, 17 Jul 2001 17:10:09 -0700
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="Windows-1252"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

"LOAD COIL"s Type "I-P-308" from Wireless Specialty Apperatus Co..
Large , flat "U" shaped. Black and old. See pics.
http://www.foothill.net/~soundval/COIL-1.jpg
http://www.foothill.net/~soundval/COIL-2.jpg

Heathkit HM-2140 or HM-2141 in any condition
but with at least one good meter and meter
front cover. (Or, just a good meter and
front cover.

3-500Z's with full output.

"Response" knob for a Hallicrafters SX-100, just
a knob without the skirt will do. I have the skirt.
This knob has a convex insert.

ICOM AT-180

Emblem for the front of the PS case of a
Collins KWS-1

Matching speaker for Yaesu FT-7

Heathkit HP-24

Heathkit HP-14

Pre-1938 transmitters (originals).

Drake TC-6 (6M transverter)

Radio Handbook, 1st Edition. Frank Jones

Radio Amateur's Handbooks (ARRL) the
following Editions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 & 11.

Gene

Date: Tue, 17 Jul 2001 18:13:03 -0700
From: Arden Allen <gumbear@pacbell.net>
Subject: Re: big diodes
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Message-id: <0GGN00L6IA3IVM@mta5.snfc21.pbi.net>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Hi Morris;

> Is there any reason why TV boost (damper) diodes can't be used as HV
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> One thing that has puzzled me though is the comparatively low plate
> dissipation ratings in their data sheets.

Because the duty cycle for a damper diode is small the only reason the tube elements are as big as they are is because of the high perveance needed for handling the high peak currents. Ratings are probably based on typical circuit operation values. Another one of the mysteries of specsmanship.

Arden Allen   KB6NAX   Vallejo, CA   gumbear@pacbell.net

Date: Tue, 17 Jul 2001 23:00:16 -0400 (EDT)
From: William Donzelli <aw288@osfn.org>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Legs wanted.
Message-ID: <Pine.SUN.3.91-FP.1010717225945.16626N-100000@osfn.org>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

I am looking for a set of legs for an old NESco field set -
unique wooden things the Signal Corps called LG-8s. From the manual, it looks like these things were made of wood, rectangular with a notch at one end and tapered at the other, and probably green (!). My guess is the length should be about 30 inches.

Does anyone have any of these? Even just one so I could get the

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dimensions?

Thanks!

William Donzelli
aw288@osfn.org

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Date: Wed, 18 Jul 2001 00:15:37 -0400 (EDT)
Message-Id: <200107180415.AAA31796@johnson.mail.mindspring.net>
FROM: "Timothy F. Casey" <tfcasey@sprynet.com>
Subject: ‡=!"#†$†%
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/mixed;
     boundary="----=_NextPart_000_00CD_01F356B2.7A56B2B0"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

------=_NextPart_000_00CD_01F356B2.7A56B2B0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

¿=!"#ê†$ê†.
------=_NextPart_000_00CD_01F356B2.7A56B2B0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
*         ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED---            *
*     This post contains a forbidden message format        *
*  (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting)  *
*    Mail Lists at theporch.com only accept PLAIN TEXT    *
* If your postings display this message your mail program *
* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting  *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

------=_NextPart_000_00CD_01F356B2.7A56B2B0--

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End of BOATANCHORS Digest 3192
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